BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1841. New Series No. 17.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.—A particularly fine toned semigrand Pianoforte made expressly for this country by Broadwood.

For particulars apply to Messrs. EDULJEE NESSERWANJEE and Co. near Mr. Leggett's Bakery.

Hummum Street, 8th February 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Fine Lisbon Wine, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, at 9 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 8th February 1841.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Messrs. BLACKWELL AND COMPANY, held at the Office of the undersigned on Saturday the 6th Instant, JOHN SKINNER Esquire in the Chair. It was resolved that the estate should be wound up under a Trust Deed; and that John Skinner Esquire, Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire and Framjee Nasserwanjee Esquire, (a partner in the firm of Messrs. Frith and Company) be appointed a Committee and Mr. H. F. Owen the managing Trustee to collect and wind up the estate. The minutes of the proceedings lie for Signature of such Creditors as have not signed them at the Office in Rampart Row of

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Attornies at Law.

Muncherjee Nusservanjee, Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Out-stations, that he has received a supply of superior and fashionable Invoice of Millinery, by the Ship "*Sir Edward Paget*," from one of the first houses in Paris, "*Madam Bonney*," and which is now exposed for Sale on Commission, as follows:—Gros de Naples, Satteens of Colours, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Perfumery of various kinds; Lace, Bonnets and Caps, Artificial Flowers, Muslins of various Colours, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Shoes of different colours, and Ribbons of all sorts, with numerous other articles.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

OF the following valuable goods will take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 10th instant, viz. a large assortment of CASHMERE SHAWLS, Hulwans, Razies, Neckcloths, Jamawars, &c. on account of the Mortgage. Grass bleached Linen, Glazed Long Cloths of a variety of colors, Silk and Cotton Ladies' dresses, an assortment of Table covers of different patterns and sizes, Chintz for dresses, a piece of Turkey red Bales of Cotton yarn No. 20, Kittysals, Wax Cloth and Nanking Umbrellas, French Horns, &c. &c.

Also a large collection of choice Medical, Scientific and other works, the property of a Medical Officer deceased. Likewise the remains of an invoice of new works.

At 1 P. M. A Cab Phæton with a pair of Horses. A Bay and Chesnut Poney well adapted for the Hills. A Grey Shigram Horse, 4 Bengal traveling Palkeys, and any Horses or Carriages offering.

After which some London bottled Sherry, Cases of Gin, Prime Hams, &c. &c.

I HAVE been requested to intimate to those interested in the Education of the Natives that from the 15th till the 28th Instant, the Schools of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution will be open for public Examination; and the learned community is individually invited to take an opportunity of visiting the Institution and examining the different classes in all the various branches of Science taught there. A line addressed to Captain RAMSAY, the Secretary, giving an hour's previous notice of the subject to be investigated, will ensure the readiness of the class concerned. The objects, contemplated in this arrangement are a strict and impartial Test of the proficiency of the Schools, and a more general exhibition of the Merits of the Educational System pursued in them; and is not intended to interfere with the Annual Meeting, which will take place early in March.

By order of the Committee Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

H. N. RAMSAY, Captain,
Secy. E. N. E. Institution.

Institution Rooms, 3rd Feb. 1841.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, 13th January, 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden)	do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale)	do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira	do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz.	do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)		do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....		do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.		do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do. do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The demand has been excessively languid this week, and the sales reported have not exceeded 1000 Candies of the commoner descriptions for the English Market, at Rs. 93 at 94 per Candy. We have heard of no transaction in Broach Cotton, nor of any sale of new Cotton, for which too high prices appear to be asked. The Dealers being excessively anxious to clear off their old stocks, a further decline in prices will probably take place.

OPIUM.—Has participated in the general dulness of the week, being affected perhaps more than any other article by the scarcity of Money, and sales of limited extent have been made at Rs. 685 per chest. The stock remains as follows.

Balance of last years importation . Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May to the 2d inst.	12,453½
	19,120½
Exported for the same period.....	11,557
Remaining..... Chests	7563½

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SILK.—The Nankeen Silk in the Market has been nearly all bought up for Europe, for which destination also some Canton Silk 3rd sort has been purchased at Rs. 10½ at 10¾ per seer.

SUGAR.—A cargo of fine Manilla Sugar has realized Rs. 4½ at 4¾ per maund.

STAR ANNISEED.—Are enquired after for England.

METALS.—Sheathing and Sheet Copper have sold at Rs. 61, and 14 lbs. Tile at Rs. 56¾ per Cwt. Pig Lead continues at our previous quotations but Red and white Lead are very heavy of Sale. Lower prices are offered for English Iron but we believe have not been accepted. Swedish Iron has been sold at Rs. 58¾, and some English Steel at Rs. 7 per Cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

High rates of Interest for temporary Loans are still demanded in the Bazaar and the want of Money has a prejudicial effect on Trade generally.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—No transaction is reported to us, but it is rumoured that Four per Cent of Paper 1835—36 has been sold in the Bazaar at Rs. 96¼.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Have improved in value this week, the Government not having announced any further Sale. Bills are at present offering at ½ & ¾ per Cent Discount, but there appear to be no Buyers.

DO. ON ENGLAND.—Nothing of consequence doing, but the Exchange of local Bills at 6 months sight has been reduced ¼d per Rupee, & the current rates are now 2s | 0¼d at 2s | 0½d. Bills on the Lords of the Treasury at 30 days sight and in small amounts 1s | 11¾d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Shares are in some enquiry at 25 Premium, but we hear of no sellers.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—The Vessels loading for London appear to have difficulty in filling up at £4. 5. but all the Tonnage offered for Liverpool has been engaged at that rate.

TO CHINA.—Rs. 22 per Candy. The Shah Allum is reported to be engaged at Rs. 23 per Cdy to sail in April next.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Dapoolee, on the 3rd Inst., the Lady of Bt. Captain Prior of the 21st N. I. of a daughter.

Marine Department.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6th, Brig Sada Roopaulay, Said Mahomed Nacodah, from Calcutta.

Do. 7th, American Ship Morrison, H. Benson, Master, from China 18th December. *Passengers.*—Mr. W. R. Talbot and Servant.

SAILED.

Feb. 5th, Barque Memnon, J. Godder, Master, to Tutacorine and Liverpool.

Do. Ship Candahar, W. Kerr, Master, to China. *Passengers*—J. R. Fisher Esq.

Do. 6th, Brig Ophelia, and Anne, C. H. Barker, Master, to London.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	Medusa.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Dauntless.
Ingleborough.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.
Charles Grant.	Sir Edward Paget,
Mary Ann.	Urania.
Tweed.	
Hugh Walker.	
Shakespeare.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Hamoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ratler.
Caroline.	Lady Clarke.
Colonel Newal.	Singapore Packet,
Essavie.	Corsair.
Maria.	Soobrow.
Ruby.	Mary Gordon.
Fanny.	Hindostan.
Hydroose.	Bombay Castle.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Arab.
Alexander Robertson	Orongan.
Ruparell.	Futteh Moobareck.
St. George.	Roopnulay.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	AMERICAN.
Harsingar.	Morrison.
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futteil Barree.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5th.—Capt. Comdt. J. S. Young, N. Cavy. from Aurungabad.

do. do. Lieut. A. B. Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., from Sion.

do. 6th. Lieut. Strachan, H. M. 39th Regt., from Nagpore.

do. do. Bt. Capt. E. J. Hall, 3d Madras Lt. Cavy., from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6th.—Lieut. A. B. Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., to Sion.

do. do. Maj Genl. Kennett, to Dapoolie.

do. 7th. Ensign T. E. Bowles, 23d Regt. N. I., to Karrachee.

To Correspondents.

WE have received a letter from "A LOOKER ON" which we have not inserted, as it was his duty to have proceeded at once to the Police Office and laid a complaint there against the Peons As they have all numbers on their Belts, he might have taken them and they would no doubt be punished for any undue exercise of authority or cruelty to any Thief they may have apprehended.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to your issue of the 11th January, I fear that we shall have no brush at "Jumkundy" after all.

On the 6th the Collector proceeded to Nepawney and thence to the former place, where reports say he now is, and that he has settled the matter with the Arabs by making a little "Kooshamuth" and paying up their arrears of pay amounting to some 30 or 40 Rupees each, should however any movement take place you may depend on my redeeming my promise.

Lord Elphinstone (and Suit) is expected at the Neilgherry hills next month. It is currently reported that his Lordship has strongly recommended the erection of a Barrack on them, that the necessary estimate has been sent to the Court of Directors, and, that a European Regiment is to be stationed there in future, instead of at Trichinopoley.

The arrivals and departures at a remote station like this must be few and far between, such as they have been, since my last, are as follows.

Captain Barnett of the 7th M. N. I. arrived on the 9th ultimo from Kulladgee, and left a few days ago for the Neilgherries.

Lieutenant Denton delivered over charge of the arsenal to Captain Warden and proceeded to Bellary to which station he stands appointed.

Lieutenant Delamotte left on the 30th ultimo also for the Neilgherries.

Doctor Doig has arrived and taken charge of the Medical Stores from Doctor Pollock.

Lieutenant Remington of the 5th M. N. I. passed thro' en route to Bombay on the 31st January.

Conductor Whittle, Sub-Condr. Channing, 2 Larboratary Serjeants and 20 Lascars arrived from Bombay.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY BISCUIT.

Belgaum, 2d February 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, February 8, 1841.

ARRIVED Feb. 6, Brig *Sada Roopauly*, Said Mahomed, Nacoda, from Calcutta 30th December; Feb. 7, American Ship *Morrison*, H. Benson, Master, from China 18th December.—*Passengers*: W. R. Talbot, Esq. and Servant.

WE have much satisfaction in stating that His Excellency the Governor has derived great benefit from the change of air and scene, and may be expected here about the 14th of the month. We trust his health will be so far re-established as to render any temporary cession of the reins of Government unnecessary.

WE understand that a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution is called for Thursday next at Eleven o'Clock A. M., to take into consideration some Testimonial to be offered to the Honorable Mr. Farish on his final Departure from India, for his efforts in the cause of Native Education, of which for many years he has been one of the most zealous supporters. It would be doing violence to the modesty of the Honorable Gentleman, as it might bring the imputation of flattery on ourselves, to say more than merely give publicity to the above intended meeting, but when we recollect how many years he has served in the Country, and how constant a friend he has been to every public Institution of Utility and Charity we are rather surprized that a more General Meeting is not convened to express the sentiments of his Friends on his approaching return to his Native Land. We have no right to intrude our advice unasked, but we may still make a suggestion, and we think the best Testimonial that could be offered, far better than a portrait or Bust, would be a Scholarship to be called after his name in the Elphinstone College, the Funds for which the public at large might be called on to contribute.

We are sorry to hear that the Southern Concan is much infested by Thieves who have been levying contributions on the road between *Hurnee* and Dapoolee, A few days ago they stopped a Gentleman and robbed but did not maltreat him. An urgent necessity appears for a mounted police as in England, and if a few of the Irregular Horse were stationed here and there and patroled about the Country, it would be a good thing for the quiet and respectable portion of the Native Population. These robberies shew what we are to expect if the Country is to remain so denuded of Troops. The Natives look to the Government for protection for which they pay handsomely enough, and they have always contrasted the security of life and property which they enjoy under the Company, to the state of anarchy, plundering and confusion which prevailed under the Native Rajahs. If we are not to have any addition to our regular Forces, the Country is at least entitled to an efficient Police, and we think the Local Authorities should send in suggestions for its improvement. At every Sudder Station there are hosts of Peons who are inefficient as a Military Body, and in fact do the least possible quantity of work for their pay. Why instead of these inefficient fellows should not some more Irregular Light Infantry be drilled and paid upon the scale of the Tannah Rangers. The demands of our Foreign Conquests are likely to take more Troops from us. We have no chance of a regular augmentation, and we must take what we can catch to keep the Country quiet. If we had a Corps of Militia in Bombay we might spare another Regiment for the Concan and as in 1826 the Militia were found highly useful at the time when there was only a temporary scarcity of Troops we see no reason but a financial one, why they should not be embodied again, while they would afford great relief to the hard worked regular Sepoy, and answer the purpose of guards in Bombay every bit as well as the Troops of the Line.

The State of Affairs in the Punjaub is fast verging to such a crisis as to call for British interference. Shere Sing it is said has made head again, and rendered himself master of Lahore, the Principal Sirdars are reported to have joined him with the French and Italian Officers. General Ventura's name is also mentioned, but we have been privately informed that he is on his way to Bombay to return to Europe, the whole of the Punjaub is represented as in a state of anarchy and confusion, and some of the British Officers passing through the Country have been detained for their own safety by the French Officers. The Troops at Ferozepore have been ordered to get their marching establishments in readiness, and every preparation demonstrates the speedy advance of a British Force towards the scene of action. A very numerous Convoy proceeding towards Affghanistan is now crossing the Seikh Territories, and it is anticipated that it will be attacked, and thus produce a collision which will soon end in warlike movements on a grand scale. There is no doubt that the Anglo Indian Government are pledged by Treaty with Runjeet Sing to maintain his lineal Descendants on the Gadee, and the question which now arises is, "who is the legitimate heir to the Throne"? Lately we have heard nothing of the widow of Now Nehal Sing who was said to be pregnant, and we should much like to know what has become of her. The child by Now Nehal Sing would have an undoubted right to the succession, and we should imagine its claims would be recognized and its rights asserted by the Governor General. Failing all legitimate issue in a direct line, the next question is as to the claims of the present respective combatants for Power. Shere Singh and his Twin brother were declared illegitimate as soon as they were born by Runjeet himself, but very suspicious motives were assigned for this act. It appears their mother had extensive property in her own right and Runjeet wished to lay his rapacious fingers on it. This the Lady strenuously resisted, and it is reported that by repudiating and imprisoning her he at once gratified his revenge and his avarice. However with that we have little to do, Shere Singh has always been considered illegitimate and we imagine he will not be allowed to possess the Gadee in peace. The widow of Kurruck Sing again has none of the blood of Runjeet in her veins, and therefore her claims are but feeble. Shere Singh is represented as having an utter antipathy to the English and will if successful probably draw on a war with us at the first opportunity. When young he served in the Seikh Army with great distinction, but on being sent to govern one of the Provinces (we think if we recollect right Cashmere) He misbehaved himself so glaringly, and governed so badly, that he was recalled and has for many years lived in obscurity about the Court of Lahore, while a vigilant watch has been kept over his movements. He however gave himself up to all the low debanchery and sensuality which reigned paramount in the Court of Runjeet, and sank into obscurity, until the murders of Kurruckh and Now Nehal opened a road to his pretensions. The Minister Dhian Singh is the principal adviser and supporter of the Ranee, and to his contrivance the deaths of the Father and Son are said to be due. The whole Seikh policy presents a ravelled skein and we suppose as Alexander did with the Gordian Knot, the British Sword must cut it, for it would be tedious work to unravel the right end of the matter. We are looking anxiously for further particulars from Ferozepore. The Calcutta Papers which we have received up to the 28th Ultimo are as yet only partly informed of the course events are taking, however all needful preparations for an outbreak appear to have been made, and our Troops are in high order and anxious for the fray whilecertain scintillations from the Koh-i-Noor will not damp their ardour for an advance to the Banks of the Ravee, and we only hope some of our brave Bombay Troops may come in for a share of the harvest of Laurels and Prize money which are anticipated in a War with the Seikh Nation.

The Races on Saturday were numerously attended by the Beauty and Fashion of the Island, while excellent sport rewarded the spectators for the trouble of attending. The first race was well contested and won by *Grand Master*. But the second was the glory of the day and we have seldom seen a more interesting race than that between *Potentate* and *Amato*. *Lochinvar* was drawn. The two Horses started at the lower end of the course to make up the two miles—when they first passed the stand they were so close together that you might have covered them with a Table cloth, and thus they rated it together all round. Neither seeming to get the advantage by half a head, in this manner they passed the distance Post, and now every fair throat was stretched out to distinguish the conqueror. On they came, like lightning they passed, and the word "NOW" shouted at the betting stand set every one on the "*qui vive*" to know who was the winner? Some said *Potentate*, some *Amato*, when the Judge's decision gave it as a Dead Heat. The backers of *Amato* now began to look grave, for to an experienced eye—*Potentate*, evinced the most strength and bottom, and so it proved, for in the next heat *Potentate* won easily, his Jockey not only not flogging, but looking back for his adversary. Should these two Horses meet again for a mile and a half we should be inclined to think that a very pretty race may be expected. *Potentate* is a very superior Horse, and we have heard that at Poona he gave evidence of great strength and bottom in a four mile race. The sports continued until a late hour, the Whim Plate was won by *Hoffman* who had it all his own way though pushed at times by the Grey and Chestnut. The company separated highly pleased and no accidents marred the enjoyment of the Sport. We must also express our admiration of the excellent arrangements made for clearing the course. None of the usual nuisances of Dogs running between the Horses legs, while the Natives who lined the ropes were unusually ductile and gave the Gentlemen of the long whip (not robe) very little trouble in confining them to their own proper bounds, —which is extraordinary, for there was rather a full attendance of what Sir John Hobhouse calls "the Turban'd Gentlemen;" but they were very orderly, and loud shouts of "Shahabash" and "Bulla Bahee" evinced the interest they took in the exciting sport, while the Vivas of the Senors, and the "Go it" of the European, swelling the chorus of applause, mingled in uproarious merriment and added to the fun and frolic of the day.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1841.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each, with Rupees 500 from the fund for Arabs that never won, 1½ miles Heats, 8st. 4lbs. closed on the 15th October.

Mr. Vibarts... G. A. H: Crutch 8st. 4lbs 2 2
The Confederates B. A. H. Grand Master 8st 4lbs. 1 1

Time. 1st Heat.	m.	s.	Time. 2nd Heat.	m.	s.
1st ½ mile.	1	0	1st ½ mile.	0	59
2nd ditto.	1	0	2d ditto	1	3
3rd ditto	1	2	3rd ditto	1	3
Total	3	2	Total	3	5

Won easily by Grand Master.

Second Race.—A Gold Cup, the Gift of an Amateur, value 150 Guineas, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each for all Arabs, bona fide property, 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs., the cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it two successive meetings.

Mr. Daly's G. A. H. Lochinvar. 8st. 7lbs. Drawn.
Mr. Daly's. G. A. H. The Potentate. 8st. 7lbs. 0 1.
The Confederates. G. A. H. Amato. 8st. 7lbs. 0 2.

Time 1st Heat.	m.	s.	Time. 2nd Heat.	m.	s.
1st ½ mile.	0	57	1st ½ mile	0	57
2nd ditto.	1	4	2nd ditto.	1	3
3rd ditto.	0	59	3rd ditto.	0	59
4th ditto.	0	59	4th ditto.	0	59
Total	3	59	Total	4	0

1st Heat.—A beautiful race ending in a dead Heat tho' most thought Amato had won.

2nd Heat.—Potentate won easy.

Third Race.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the fund for all Arabs, weight for age, and Inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9st. entrance 100 Rupees, 2½ miles.

Mr. Black's. . . B. A. H. Hoffman. . . 8st. 13lbs. 7oz. 1.
Mr. Simpson's. . . C. A. C. Mootrub. . . 8st. 5lbs. 9oz. 2.
The Confederates. G. A. H. The Iron Duke. 8st. 13lbs. 14oz. 3.
Mr. Young's. . . G. A. H. Kamran. . .. 8st. 12lbs. 18oz. 4.

Time. 1st Heat.	m.	s.
1st ½ mile.	0	57
2nd ditto.	0	59
3rd ditto.	1	3
4th ditto.	1	1
5th ditto.	1	2
Total	5	2

In the Portugueze Paper the "*Pregoeiro de Liberdade*" of Saturday, there is an official publication (*Portaria*) of the acting Governor of Portugueze India Senor Lopes de Lima, by which he proclaims Goa, Diu, and Demaun, what is almost tantamount to Free Ports, and he founds this document on a Decree by the late Don Pedro dated 22nd March 1834 by which Lisbon and Oporto were declared Free Ports with the trifling exception of a Duty of one per Cent only. The Editor of the "*Pregoeiro*" says truly enough that it will be very advantageous to the Portugueze, but we should like to know what effect it will have on the Commerce of Bombay, and how it will operate on the Opium trade which already finds its way in the direction of Demaun from Central India. We subjoin a translation from the "Avizo Official" Official's Notice from the *Pregoeiro*.

"Official Notice

"Of the order of His Excellency the Illustrious and most excellent Governor General (pro tempore) of the states of Portugueze India, which is published for the information of all those interested in the following ordinance by which it has been found convenient to direct provisionally that all kinds of Merchandize of whatever denomination shall be admitted in deposit in our Ports of Goa, Diu, and Demaun on payment of a Duty of one per Cent."

Portaria (Ordnance) No. 162.—The Governor General (pro tempore) of the States of India in Council has decreed as follows. Taking into consideration the necessity which exists for the protection of the languishing Trade of the Ports of Goa, Diu, and Demaun, and by diminishing their charges and according them the greatest possible freedom, thereby to draw to those Ports the goods and merchandize of all Nations, but more particularly of the neighbouring countries, and being solicited thereto by persons of ability and well skilled in Indian affairs, and also finally by the Governor and Commandant of the Fortress of Diu, who gave solid reasons founded on political economy, which were corroborated and enforced by the judicious information of the Director and Administrator General of our Custom House, and having propounded the same to the Council of Government in Session, at which assisted the Procurador (Attorney General) of the Crown and of Finance and having also taken the opinion of the Junta of Public Finance of the State, I have hereby made the following Ordinance provisionally, subject to the Sovereign confirmation of Her Majesty.

1st. From and after the 1st of February 1841 all Goods and Merchandize of every description (*inclusive of Opium*) shall be admitted in deposit in the Ports of Goa, Diu and Demaun whatever may be their Nature and under what Flag soever they may be imported *by paying only a duty of one per Cent* and the expences of carriage and guarding the same up to the date of departure from the said Ports, whether for exportation, re-exportation, transhipment or transit.

2nd. Warehouse dues shall be accounted for the by Merchants, Proprietors of goods even in private Warehouses.

3rd. For all other matters the articles of the Decree of the 22nd of March 1834 for the free Ports of Lisbon and Oporto are to be observed, and all authorities and persons to whom the due understanding and execution of this (ordinance) belong are hereby required to take notice and duly execute the same.

Given at the Governer General's Palace at Pangim, this 26th of January 1841.

(Signed) J. J. Lopes de Lima

Copy of the Decree referred to in the preceding official Ordinance.

Having taken into consideration the Report of the Minister and Secretary of State for the Finance department, and having heard the decision of the Council of State, I have thought fit in the name of the *Queen*, to decree as follows.

Article 1st. The Port of Lisbon is free to the merchant ships of all countries soever, which are not at war with Portugal; and there shall be admitted into it, all merchandize and goods of commerce of whatever nature they may be, and under what soever flag they may be imported.

2nd. Even in case of war, the said goods as deposited shall not be liable to any embargo or confiscation: on the contrary all private property shall be religiously respected, which may then be found at the said Port, or shall subsequently enter it under a friendly or ceutral flag.

3rd. All merchandize so deposited shall be allowed to be freely reexported, on payment solely of one per cent duty, and of the expenses of carriage and of being taken care of during its stay at the Port.

4th. When however such merchandize shall not be placed in deposit, but a transhipment of them shall take place into other vessels, they shall be liable to pay a duty of two per cent and the other expenses of the guarding regulated in a reasonable proportion.

5th. The duty of transhipment or of reexportation shall be calculated upon the value of the Tariff; or upon the Invoice value when not specified in the Tariff; and in default of both; it shall be calculated *adualorem*.

6th. No merchandize shall have to pay warehouse dues during the first year; on the termination of which period, it shall have to pay a rent regulated by months, during all the time that it may remain in the Warehouses beyond the above term.

(*Special.*) All merchandize are excepted from this rule, which may be of a dangerously combustible kind, and which cannot be deposited in the custom house, in which case such merchandize to be deposited in private warehouses at the cost of the owners.

7th. All the charges are to be reduced, under which the Navigtion of Portugal labours, in order that by lessening the expenses, it may be able to carry on a competition with that of Foreign Nations.

8th. All the goods or merchandize, which are now actually placed in the Custom houses of Lisbon or in the Warehouses within its superintendence, shall be looked upon as in deposit, and enjoy the full benefit of this Decree as if they had subsequently entered it.

9th, All the provisions and arrangements of this Decree shall be extended to the city of Oporto, as soon as measures be there taken for carrying them into full effect.

10th. All privileges of free entry are abolished, excepting in cases of irremidiable necessity (for camaior.) The clearances for public consumption of those articles shall be regulated conformably to the present enactments until such time, as the requisite alterations shall with suitable notice have been made by a law.

11th. All Laws or provisions contrary to the present Decree are hereby revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Financial Department, shall take due notice, and cause this Decree to be carried into full execution.

Palace of the Necessidades 22d March 1834.

(Signed) D. Pedro Duke of Braganca.

"*Jose de Silva Carvalho.*

A True Copy.

—*Secretariat of the Governor General at Pangim, 26th January* 1841.

(Signed) Claudio Lagrange Montrio de Barbuda, *Secretary to the Government.*

Bombay office of the Portugueze Agency on the 6th February 1841.

(Signed) J. De Faria.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

RANDOM SKETCHES BY LARRY O'FLANAGAN.

No. 1.

The Fast Boat.

(*Continued from our last Number.*)

The night was waning,—the calm had been succeeded by a dark chilly breeze which swept in fitful gusts over the broad bosom of the Tigris: the heavens wore a dull and thickly clouded aspect,—the wind was light and variable, shifting to every point of the compass in rotation, Cockeye squinted more horribly than ever in a vain attempt to solve that intricate problem "whence cometh the wind and whither goeth it:" Even the look-out-man in the bow of the boat seemed to share in the general feeling of gloom, as he lazily gave his directions to the helms-man.

"I say Cockeye," said Pepper, as we all three emerged from the Cabin, can see any thing now—why you not catchee good wind eh?"

"Hugh"—ejaculated Sam, and thereat dived below to propitiate FO by burning a leaf of *josh-stick*. We had made good use of our time. The song and the jest had circulated freely, and the bottle of prime old Tom, had been passed briskly from hand to hand, so that Shortreed, who was pretty considerably glorious, as our friend Jonathan would say, first threw his castor over board, and then began to whistle for a fair wind with such, hearty good will, that his panting sides reminded me forcibly of a pair of patent self acting bellows.

"Ah! there it comes more steadily from the North East," said Pepper, holding his outspread palm in that direction. Bravo Shortreed you've some luck in you: a foul wind is better than a shifting one; besides we shall be able to lay up two or three reaches with this wind." "Why, my dear fellow your beaver has done the job for us."

"And yet I'll wager what you please" observed I, "that that rascal Sam will be ready to swear that his villanous josh stick has been mainly instrumental."

"Ah, massa Pepper," cried Sam, at this very identical moment poking his head out of the Cabin, where he had become sensible of the increased velocity of the boat. "My makee chin chin Josh, my have catchee dis win!"

"What's that you say you squinting old Villain,"—roared the exasperated Shortreed, highly incensed that all the honor and glory which he considered due to himself and beaver should be claimed by another, "what's that you say you piratical old thief you have catchee dis win" have you. Making a stumbling jump at the terrified Chinaman, the latter just saved his *quene* from the grasp of Shortreed by bobbing his head with the utmost precepitation into the Cabin whither the worthy Captain was prevented from following him by Pepper and my self.

Having persuaded Shortreed that Sam could not have been aware of his Agency in procuring the wind, and having assured Sam that Shortreed had dropped all hostile intentions, harmony was restored, and the Chinaman once more made his appearance on deck. Pepper gave it as his opinion that we should not have the typhoon that night but added he "I am afraid we shall have some trouble from the unsettled appearance of the clouds. A shift or two of wind is not unlikely." "Mind Cockeye,"—said he, as we all dived below to seek the arms of the drowsy god, "take care and dont let the boat fall overboard!"

"No fare, no fare,"—replied the Chinaman, who, like all the rest of his countrymen was invariably ready with an answer.

* * * * *

It might perhaps have been an hour since we had retired to our dormitory when I awoke from a dozing slumber. The scene in our berth was rich and would have elicited a smile from the veriest cynic. The light of the Cabin lamp flickering and wavering and threatened with immediate extinction by the blasts of air which came down the companion hatch shone on the extended form of our friend Shortreed, who was in a state of total and blissful ignorance regarding all sublunary things, but whose masterly performance on the *nasal* organ was highly creditable. Pepper had fallen asleep in a half-sitting posture; his head reclining against a carpet-bag, one foot planted in the small of Shortreed's back, who by this arrangement was very comfortably jammed, and effectually secured from rolling, and the other quietly deposited in the dish which had once contained the ham, which being thus unceremoniously ousted out and left to shift for itself, rolled smoothly from side to side, ever and anon unctuously saluting the unconscious chops of Shortreed.

As for me, the veritable Larry O'Flanagan, I was moored head and tail, sure and fast enough; the nobler part resting against a carpet bag and the nether evincing not the slightest inclination to forsake the acquaintance of an old portmanteau.

The scene and the hour, for it was the witching time of night, had led me into a pleasant train of thought, from which however I was soon disturbed by the scampering of feet overhead, and the voice of the worthy Sam who was evidently more excited than usual on raising myself too I found that the boat had assumed an upright position.

The declamation on deck rising to a higher key I thought it time to rouse my friend Pepper who jumped up with all the alacrity for which a sailor is remarkable and proceeded on deck, which however he had scarcely reached when the boat carried violently over, throwing me on my beam ends, and rolling Shortreed, ham, bottles, glasses, dishes and all to leeward, in much admired confusion.

But this seemed to make not the least difference to my somnabulent friend who snored away as delightfully as ever. I envied him his unconsciousness, for I must confess I was a little alarmed, though what at I hardly knew, scarcely had I extricated myself from the general *melee* when I heard the voice of Pepper, high in oath, consigning the Chinamen and Cockeye Sam especially to the tender mercies of the great enemy of mankind. Springing forward and knocking down two or three unfortunate Chinamen who happened to be in his way, he shouted to me for a knife. "Quick Larry, quick, a knife, the carver my good fellow,"

The boat was at this time lying fearfully over. It was evident she had been taken aback!

The more haste the less speed is an old saying, the truth of which I established perfectly to my satisfaction by tumbling down the ladder and getting very sufficiently bruised. But my misfortunes were not to end here, for I had scarcely picked myself up again, and had seized upon the handle of what I supposed to be a knife when the boat took another very heavy lurch to leeward: the Cabin lamp swung

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heavily against the bulkhead, and fell shattered in a thousand pieces at my feet, while I was sent reeling to the other side of the Cabin and fell sprawling on the body of my slumbering friend. Nor was the fall without its effect on Shortreed who had hitherto slept in defiance of every noise. The supposed knife, which I had retained in my hand in my fall, intending to regain the deck with it as soon as I possibly could turned out to be no knife at all but a fork with which the worthy Captain received a very sufficing progue in a part that shall be nameless. At the same time as an aggravation to his calamities the oil-burner from the lamp fell plump on his face, while the hot oil rushed into his eyes nose and mouth, and the wick with a pertinacity and maliciousness, which nothing but a wick could be capable of, followed, as a matter of right, into the latter organ, seemed ready to be again lit.

My readers do you recollect the story of Rip-Van-Winkle, who slept, I forget how many years on the mountain, but it was certainly a very long time? Well I verily do believe that Rip himself would have nwoke if he had received so much provocation; at any rate my friend Shortreed who was not quite so sound a sleeper was not proof against it, but springing up he began to shout for assistance as well as he could, coughing and spluttering between every word. "Murder, Thieves I say Pepper Larry, d----n it where are you both;" —here followed a long fit of coughing interrupted by exclamations of "faugh, vile stuff—pitch dark, can't see the nose on my face,—Lord, Lord, if the fellow hasn't struck me as if I were a herring or a pig! Talk of a man having bowels of compassion after that." How it smarts! I should like to catch the fellow--"splutter--splutter"--"and then the beastly oil too"—cough--splutter—"I suppose that was to act as a sort af gay while he spifficated me at leisure." All this was said in a grumbling undertone—then aloud.

"I say Larry, where are you. Here's a *quisi* rascal come to murder us outright." I was too busy to pay much attention to him, and continued groping for a knife, besides I was amused at the oddness of his remarks —Finding that no one came to his assistance. Shortreed, began to grope his way towards the ladder. I was not aware of this and while stretching my arm out along the floor of the Cabin, brought it in contact with his foot. I tried to withdraw when I perceived my mistake, but he was too quick for me. "Halloa" cried he "here I have him—I'll hold him fast, I'll warrant continued he seizing me by the collar.—The villain to try and stab me, or may be cut my throat."—Thank heaven, he missed the right mark, and that my head was not where my tail should be. Lord how it smarts. continued he rubbing the afflicated part This was too much, and I fairly exploded with laughter. Is that you Larry you rogue? Why you are enough to frighten a man out off his seven senses. May be, said I but I am in a hurry just now. Help me to look for a knife—the boats all aback. There, there's a lurch; she'll be under water presently if we don't bear a hand."

"But tell me, Larry who was it that,"—

Oh don't bother me exclaimed I losing all patience, and having at the same time laid my hand on a knife against which I had struck my foot, I hastend on deck and handed it to Pepper, who at a blow cut away the halyards: just in time, for I am persuaded that had we been five seconds late the strength of the squall, would have caught the boat and fairly upset her. As it was we were saved, for the boat instantly righted.

"A narrow escape we have had of it Pepper," said I.

Yes, the wind which had been at N. E. suddenly shifted to N. W. though not so suddenly as not to give ample notice of its intention, if that *quisi* rascal had only had his wits about him. The stone too which had previously been secured to windward, became by the boat being taken aback a dead weight to leeward, and made matters worse, until I forced the gaping fools to cast off the lashings."

"I don't exactly understand the mechanism of that stone," said I.

"The stone traverses on two inclined planes in the side of the boat, and when there is anything of a breeze, is dragged up the windward one, and there retained by lashings."

I could not help remarking that this was a ticklish sort of contrivance for a lever as we had just witnessed.

The wind seemed at last to have settled steadily and the remainder of the night passed without any further incident. We laughed over the events of the past half hour, not forgetting to quiz poor Shortreed regarding the supposed Chinese Assassin. The next morning we arrived at Whampoa, and repairing on board one of the country ships. broke our fast, and dismissed our worthy friend Cockeye Sam. "Chin, chin, Massa Captain Peppa," said he, as he descended the ship's side, pocketing the dollars with a broad grin of satisfaction. "My makee too muchee chin chin Josh, you have fus chop voyagee next time!"

"Thank you Sam," said Pepper, tossing him an extra dollar for his good wishes.

This seemed to increase the China man's satisfaction from the positive to the superlative state, for he continued jabbering, till he was out of hearing, and grinning till he was out of sight. Our toilet and morning meal being hastily despatched we pulled up to Canton, a distance of about sixteen miles, in the ships Cutter, and on our arrival there put up at one of the factory *hongs*. The theatening appearance of the weather had not in any degree subsided and on the evening of that day the typhoon burst with a fury which I could not attempt to describe, and of which no one can have any idea, unless he have actually seen or experienced its effects.

READER, I thanked Providence I was not then in the FAST BOAT.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 27.

Lahore has been the scene of bloodshed during the last week, and the events which have, for so long a time, cast their shadows before, are now being realized; a letter received by us direct from Lahore states, that on the 16th instant, Shere Sing attempted to enter the city by force, all the regular troops having joined him, but was opposed from the Fort by Golab Sing, Heerah Sing and Chand Sing, in a most strenuous manner, and an engagement continued for some 30 hours, during which time great numbers were killed on both sides; Jemadar Khoshyal Sing remained neutral in his house in the city, and it is thought that even the troops inside the Fort have been fighting. The town is tranquil, and a deputation, consisting of Bhaee Ram Sing, Fakeer Azoozodeen, and some one from the Ranee, were sent out to General Ventura to induce him to come in for the purpose of bringing matters to their proper state and prevent further slaughter. Ventura arrived on the 17th with General Court, and our Correspondent, whose letter is of that date, says the firing has ceased. Two Regimeats composed of Hindostanees, are for Shere Sing, and it is supposed, that he will make his claim good.

The following is from the Loodianah *Ukhbar* of the 19th instant:—

LAHORE NEWS.

"Two days ago, Koonwar Shere Sing arrived at Lahore, at 12 o'clock at midnight of the 15th instant, surrounded the Royal Musjid, and ultimately established a footing in its vicinity, and at 5, next morning, they raised the standard of Raj Koonwar Sing. The Koonwar entered the city by the northern gate, and with the assistance of the Artillery of Mewa Sing, gained the Musnud. Many of the Sirdars—the Maee Saba—are within the Fort, and the guns are playing on every side—part of the Fort having been knocked down. Rajah Golaub Sing, who defends the Fort, has resolved to stand out to the last extremity. And though Jemadar Khoshyal Sing had entered, yet up to last accounts he had not appeared in the presence of Koonwar Shere Sing. Generals Court and Ventura, and other Officers have come in. But the Fort has not yet been reduced. But the writer says, Koonwur Raj Sing will have entered the Fort by the evening. Within the city, all is tranquil."

There is now no hope for the Punjaub, we suspect the long expected internal dissensions have commenced, and in such a state, and with such a people as the Seiks, who can say, unless British influence is beneficially used, where they will terminate; whether Shere Sing be illegitimate or not we think will not now become the question of our policy, which must hinge upon supporting the party most favorable to our interests, and we suppose the Government are pretty well aware by this time of the opinions of both parties as to our right of a certain degree of control over the Lahore Court, or as to their willingness to bear it. However let matters turn out as they will, and with either party uppermost, the day for some movement, a little in advance towards Affghanistan is not very far off, and we are glad that so respectable a force is stationed in the vicinity of a court, from which we suspect more than one annoying intrigue has issued.

The Loodianah Ukhbar of the 22d instant, just in, gives no further particulars; but we hear that more than 500 people have been slain.

A letter from Ferozepore mentions, that the Dost and his escort crossed the Jhelum on the 4th instant, and were expected at Ferozepore on the 4th of February. General Elphinstone came in on the 19th. The Convoy, it was expected, would leave on the 25th instant.

On the 17th instant, a Naick of the 20th Regiment was found near the Bell of Arms with his heard nearly severed from his body. A Sepoy of the same Regiment committed the deed and fled, he was however caught by one of the irregular horse before he crossed the Sutlej. A European Court of Enquiry is sitting on the affair. The murderer and deceased are both Brahmins. There is some rumour of Lieut. Colonel Mosely getting the command of the 26th N. I.

KISHEN SING.—We learn from the westward that Kishen Sing, the rebel of Kaluk, recently killed himself, by ripping open his belly, having first murdered his wife!

We understand that the 45th Regiment N. I. proceeding from Shahjehanpore to Dacca has been permitted to go down by water from Allahabad to the latter Station the Sepoys paying the expence of Boats &c.

Our Delhi friends will be glad to hear that Major General Fast arrived at Saugor in excellent health on the 30th ultimo.

DELHI.—"The oldest inhabitant," whoever he may be, has never witnessed so sharp a winter in Delhi as the present, the mornings are quite black and nipping, and blazing fires, most welcome. There will be no scarcity of ice this year.

Our stragglers are coming home and the ball of the Bachelors of the 10th, which is held tomorrow at the Mess house, will be honoured by several *out*-station guests.

We observe that Ensign G. N. Oakes of the 46th N. I., is to be appointed Aide-de-camp to the Governor General.

MEERUT.—The gaiety which has lately prevailed and been so well kept up at this Station, has been much damped by an affair of honour which came off on the 22d Instant between Col. C—e of the Bengal Engineers and Lieut. F—s—r of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, the alleged cause is said to be that the lady of the former on being taxed with misconduct, left her husband's protection for that of Lieut. F—s—r. Two shots were fired and H. M.'s Officer had a very narrow escape, the Colonel putting one ball through his antagonist's hat while the other rent his *pantaloons*. Lieut. F. fired in the air. The lady, it is said, refuses to leave her present domicile. The consternation which this event has caused can scarcely be conceived. A second Race Meeting will take place in March.

GOORUCKPORE.—We learn by letters of a recent date that the 41st N. I. were still in Camp on the Parade, uncertain of their future destination, but there appeared very little chance from what we can gather, of their being moved towards the frontier. We think that if a movement in that quarter is contemplated the 41st N. I. are just the very Corps which should occupy a Frontier Post like Gooruckpore. The Regiment is complete with a splendid Rifle Company; besides we understand that Colonel Williamson is perhaps better acquainted with that part of the country than any other Officer of his rank, he having been the person employed by Lord Hastings in surveying the Frontiers laying down Boundary Pillars and defending the frontier on several occasions during the last war, so that if the probability of two Corps being keep at Goruckpore is correct, though we do not think it likely, the 41st N. I. have every chance of being stationed there.

The 4th N. I. under orders for Bareilly, had received no intimation as to when they were to march. Lieut. Boys, with the 1st Troop 6th Cavalry, was still in Camp. General Cock had reviewed both Regiments and was expected to have arrived at his Head Quarters, Secrole, on the 8th Instant.

NUSSEERABAD.—The 55th Regiment N. I. marched into Nusseerabad on the 18th instant, and relieved the 74th N. I.; which latter Corps moved out of Cantonments on the morning of the 22d instant, in progress to Loodianah.

The 14th Regiment N. I. arrived at Nusseerabad, on the 23d instant—and the 52d N. I., was we hear, to move from that station, in progress to Cawnpore, on the 25th instant.

JOUDPORE.—In consequence of rival parties of Naths having returned to Joudpore, on the invitation, it is said of the Raja Maun Sing, the Joudpore Legion, and its camel guns have been moved up to that Fortress, at the requisition of Captain Ludlow, the Political Agent there.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 23 1841.

PRIZES.

No. 4166 Prize of 20,000 Companie's Rupees.

Nos. 59 1907 1565 678 and 1069 Pirzes of 1000 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 820 2821 2175 3085 2652 2 2161 and 43 Prizes of 500 Companie's Rupees each.

Nos. 254 380 2945 and 379 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 2121 1391 3913 3336 4379 548 831 4281 685 3074 4714 3818 and 3566 Prizes of 120 Company's Rupees,

The Eighth Day's Drawing will take place on Saturday next, the 30th instant, precisely at 10 o'Clock, and Tickets may be had at the Lottery Office and Bank of Bengal, at Co's Rs. 180 each. Tickets for the last two days, at 250 Rupees each.

Must be drawn on Saturday next:
Prize of 50,000
Ditto of 5,000
and others of 1000, 500, 250, and 120 Rs. each.

Errata in the last, or 6th Day's Drawing
For 3390 *read* 4390. For 4315 *read* 3350
For 3489 *read* 4389. For 1754 *read* 2754.

COURIER, JANUARY 27.

We are given to understand that Government has, experimentally, directed the dedication of thirty thousand rupees, for the purpose of erecting solitary Cells—at the three largest stations under this Presidency, Calcutta, Patna and Benares— calculated to receive the Prisoners of surrounding districts. Under the Plan about to be pursued, we confess we do not very well see how the end is to be answered. Cells, to receive a limited number of inmates—such as we believe are now under the superintendance of the Chief Magistrate—are undoubtedly commensurate to the object in view; but, when the number of Prisoners amounts to thousands as in the projected experiment they must, we would ask, where they are to be put, and what would be the space required for their reception? We are without any means of knowing the *Plan* proposed; but if penitentiaries are to be built, the sum advanced will not be half enough for their construction. Any other mode would swell out the site of those buildings, to a ridiculous extent—the proper supervision of which would prove most inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable. It is not our intention to raise an outcry against the determination of our rulers—on the contrary, we think the adoption may become a wholesome one under due consideration; yet the reasoning that applies to penitentiaries, in Europe and America, would fail us, if applied to India: and it is, therefore, but a necessary precaution to bear the difference in mind, with reference to the respective climates, and the benefits producible from the labour of the convicts. There can be no question that solitary Cells, if erected after the usual mode, would be cooler than most other descriptions of dwelling; but care should be had, beforehand, lest the atmosphere, is vitiated by a want of perflation The wretched beings destined to dwell in these receptacles are, in their confinement, already suffering the penally of their crimes; and beyond that point, it is the duty of Government to insure every thing essential to *health* which would assuredly sustain injury if this circumstance were overlooked. Independently of duty, interest is not to be forgotten: and here it should be well reflected upon, whether the amount of labour would bear a just proportion to expense—for establishments of this kind to be perfect, must be costly, while to be less than perfect, would be unsuitable in respect to climate. In America the plan answers admirable, because the price of labour is high; but in India, it is notoriously cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other part of the world, with exception, perhaps, to Egypt. Now when this consideration, added to the important difference that grows out of climate, is borne in mind, we apprehend the experiment will be liable to great drawbacks, in resolving on any permanent measure, if matters of this nature are not duly precalculated and provided for. The institution of penitentiaries may be highly useful, under proper management with regard to what we have stated—without it, not only will there be a failure, but we apprehend at such an expence (detriment to health) as ought not to be hazarded. We do not scout the thing as being unfeasible—far from it—we would only insure its ultimate success, by inducing the exertion of a due providence in the formation of it. The Ghent penitentiary has been long held as a model for buildings of its kind: but the infinite number of walls it contains are adverse to that free circulation of air, without which, to our comprehension, no Indian Jail can be healthy; and in consequence, as a model, it is ill-adaptee to a warm climate. It possesses, however, certain advantages in its plan, that cannot be overlooked—of which the principal are, space for exercise; accommodation proper to the nature of the institution; security from all communication between the inmates; and a complete supervision, from the centrical situation of the Governor's house. A modification of this arrangement, suiting it to the climate of India, while retaining as much of its form as may be consistent with that reservation, would, no doubt, render penitentiary highly recommendable; but then, their erection, even if confined to the three we understand to be intended, would not be effected without an outlay of an insignificant magnitude; and it should be upon this reflection, that the amount realizable from labour is weighed.

We congratulate the Army on the abolition of Commission Fees, as announced in our columns immediately after the arrival of the Mail. Many words are not necessary to shew that, although never complained of, the payment of these fees, was, de facto, neither more nor less than a good thing going either into the pocket of Government or of some functionary —in India especially. Whether the abrogation of the order directing such payment has emanated from the War Minister, or the Commander in-Chief, the act must be regarded as a boon—particularly to the Officers of the India Army, who, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cannot, as is the case with many in the Royal Army at home, afford the loss which it occasions. Men in England often enter the Army to spend fortunes—here, they come to make them; and seeing how much, from the time of clipping double full batta down to the present day, the shears have been at work upon the pay-rolls, we are satisfied the measur, will be hailed by all the commissioned ranks with unqualified delight. Perhaps we ought, for our own interest's sake, to be contented with any measure of good we actually receive: and in this view of the matter, should abstain from repining that more has not been done But we cannot help saying, never was there a more frivolous excuse for omitting a brevet, than the one laid down. It is coming to cheeseparings and candle-ends with a vengeance—compared to which, the "I don't choose" would have been infinitely less pitiful. An heir, or heiress, to the throne is not born every year: and upon such an occasion the nation would not have blamed, over much, a customary consideration for its gallant defenders. Had brevet been granted, the measure of our congratulation would have been complete.

The Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund are, we observe, invited to a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, in the Town Hall. We trust there will be a good attendance and that some judicious measure will be the result of the deliberations on the occasion.

We took occtaion about a month ago to express our opinion on the Directors' interpretation of an existing rule regarding payment of subscription money. To one clause of this interpretation, viz. the limit of ten days, objection has been taken. We commended the measure of the Directors, but at the same time suggested an extension of the term to one month, in consideration of the general poverty of the Uncovenanted body. We would now only express a hope that regard to immediate personal convenience may be consulted by the constituency no further than will consist with the principles on which the Fund is based and its future prosperity, with which individual benefit is inseparably connected.

We stated yesterday that one of the two Tide Guages lately sent out to Calcutta by the Court of Directors was to be forwarded to Point Palmyras for the purpose of being used there—and the other to Khyouk Phyoo. We are given to understand, however, that we were mistaken in respect to the first. It is to be sent to False Point Light House, and we understand its precise locality is to be fixed by Captain Harington, the Master Attendant, who is about to proceed there on a general tour of inspection Captain Harington inspected one of the Guages the other day in the fort in order to his being able more perfectly to fix the site.

The Guages in question are each furnished with a Clock by Arnold and Co. and are self-registering—that is they register by marking the times of high and low water and the rise and fall of the tide,—thus requiring only to be wound up, and the time by the Clock to be duly regulated. These, however, only form part of the tide observations about to be made.

The two places above mentioned are principal stations. Some subordinate stations with less perfect Guages are, we understand, to be fixed upon. The subject is not only interesting but important, and is engaging the special attention of some of the first philosophers of the age.

We had not time to make any remark on the Report of the Directors of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, laid before the Half Yearly Meeting yesterday; nor have we seen any very lengthened observations to offer: yet as the subject of Life Assurance bears strongly on the comfort and happiness of many, and is one of the first importance to the widow and orphan, and particularly as it is not, we think, sufficiently appreciated in India by those who have families to provide for, we cannot avoid soliciting attention to it on every occasion similar to the present.

The Report states, as a proof of the growing prosperity of the Society, that thirty-three new lives had been added during the half year ending on the 15th instant, from which being deducted ten lapses and nine expiries of policies and withdrawals an addition of fourteen new lives during the half year is the result; and we are given to understand that four more have been added since the 15th instant.

At the conclusion of the Report the Directors state that they are quite satisfied that, as the practical working of the Society in reducing the premium to the lowest possible amount becomes more generally known, the Society will advance more and more in public favor.

This is a reasonable and fair ground of appeal. In practice shews that the working of this, or any other Society leads to the attainment of the object sought at the least possible cost, we apprehend that there need be no fear of such a Society receiving support provided the object is one whose attainment is generally desirable. The objects of Life Assurance are mainly twofold, viz. provision for families after the death of the party providing for them while living, and to secure payment of doubts on the demise of the debtor.

Saying nothing of the latter, the first is clearly an object coming home to the heart of every husband and father. How many on their death-bed bitterly repent their wives and children by the ready mode of Life Assurance: many, of course, are utterly unable to spare even "the lowest possible amount of premium," but how many are there, who can spare it but neglect this sacred duty.

To all who are thus placed, we say, here are three Life Assurance Societies in Calcutta, whose published rates of premium so nearly assimilate that they may be called the same. Ascertain then by enquiry how it is that, as the Directors say, the practical working of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society operates to reduce the premium to the lowest possible amount. Ascertain further by enquiry whether a similar result arises from the working of the Oriental and Universal Societies, and be guided by the result—but do not when the means of providing for your families at your death is thus held out to you, when you are told that you may practically see that the object can be attained at the lowest possible amount do not neglect your duty to your wives and children.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JANUARY 28.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAWS AND ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Western Provinces has followed the example of the Government of Bengal, and established an Oordoo Gazette, which is published weekly at Agra, and comprises translations of the Acts of the Legislative Council, and the Orders of the Sudder Board and Sudder Court. The Western Government has improved upon the original plan, and recently directed that the publication of these orders in the official Gazette, shall supersede, except in particular instances, the plan heretofore adopted of transmitting copies of each Order, to the public functionaries in the interior of the country. By this arrangement, both trouble and time are saved, and a degree of regularity and uniformity is imparted to the promulgation of the laws and rules to which the community is obliged to conform itself. It is not beneath the consideration of this Government, whether, with so valuable an instrument as the official Gazette at its command, some system superior to that which now prevails, might not be adopted for the official communication of the Orders, passed by the controlling authorities both judicial and revenual. It frequently happens, that a month, or six weeks, and sometimes two months intervene between the passing of an Order, and the transmission of it to the authorities in the interior. Such delays and irregularities ought to be avoided as much as possible; and we might borrow a hint from the practice of the most energetic body which has perhaps ever undertaken the management of public affairs, we allude to the Committee of Public Welfare in Paris, in 1793. Theirs, an abler historian than a minister of State, in his admirable History of the French Revolution, states that the same irregularity was experienced in Paris, and contributed to fetter the movements of Government. Billaud Varennes, therefore, introduced the decree of the 14th Frimaire, 4th December, by which a journal was established called the *Bulletin des Lois*. Officers appointed by Government, immediately on receiving a new law, caused it to be printed in this paper, and "sent it by post within fixed and invariable terms. The transmision and the delivery were ascertained by the ordinary means of the post: and these movements thus reduced to a regular system, became infallible." Thus the laws were made known throughout the country without the fear of any delay; and the public officers were uniformily made acquainted with the rules they were required to execute, at the earliest period. The Code Napoleon, in its preliminary title, taking advantage of the regular publication of the laws which had been established under the Republic, ordained that "the promulgation of the Laws should be considered as known in the department of the Imperial residence one day after that of the promulgation; and in each of the departments after the expiration of the same space of time, augmented by as many days as there are distances of ten myriometers (about twenty old leagues) between the town where the promulgation thereof shall have been made, and the chief place of each department." By the existing law of India, passed nearly fifty years ago, a Regulation is considered to be in force from the period when an English copy of it has been received by the presiding European authority in each district. This law has frequently proved to be both anomalous and unjust; for the Regulations have on some occasions existed for more than a twelve-month in English before they were presented in their own tongue to the people who were to obey them. That anomaly has been removed in a great measure by the establishment of the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, in which the laws have been invariably published in the Bengalee language, and sent into circulation in the native community, within one week after they have been officially published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English. Still Government does not derive all the advantage which might be obtained from the *Gazette* now published in the native laguage; and we think, that without any violent charge, it might be made the instrument of giving simplicity, uniformity and puntuality to the legislative movements of the State. We venture therefore to through out for public consideration a proposal, that, in imitation of the plan adopted by the Agra Government, the promulgation of the Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and the Sudder Board, be considered as officially made by the publication of those orders in the Bengalee Government Gazette, and that for this purpose the order be sent for translation and insertion, as soon after it has been passed as possible; and that both the Laws of the Legislative Council and the Orders in question be considered in force from the day when the Official Gazette in which they appear, in the *Native* language reaches the Courts in the interior and the Darogas of each Thannah.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 27.

At the meeting of the subscribers to the Military Fund this morning, about thirty members attended, and manifested more than the usual interest in the affairs of the institution. The accounts having been read and passed, and Major Henderson having laid before the meeting a description of the manner in which the accounts are now kept and financial affairs transacted, it was moved that in future the abstract of the annual accounts be published in the presidency and mofussil newspapers. The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors and were engaged in reporting the result of the votes when we came away. As far as we could ascertain from the whispered sentiments of parties in the room, there did not appear to be any likelihood of the success of the Meerut propositions. The votes from the mofussil are understood to be only four in number—extra to the Meerut votes!

CAUTION TO INDIVIDUALS RETURNING HOME AT NIGHT.

A young man named Charles Burrow, em-

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ployed in the Government Steam department at Khiddeerpore, went on a visit to some friends at Entally on monday evening last. On his returning home at night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and when near Mowla Ali's Durgah, he suddenly unawares received two blows with a stick or club, by some person or persons unknown, one on the back of the head, inflicting a wound which bled profusely, and were it not for the hat he had on, might have caused his death, and the second on the back of his right shoulder which has disabled him from work. The miscreant whoever he was soon disappeared. The chowkidar who was at his stand on seeing the young man standing alone on the road, came up and questioned him why he was standing there, and perceiving the blood in his clothes, would have assisted him to seize the offender, but in looking around him could see no one, but a native at a distance, as he did not see the young man struck, nor could the latter say who it was, of course he took no further notice, and allowed the native to pass on. From the above circumstance it becomes persons returning home on foot at night to be more cautious than usual, as at the present times outrages of this nature are becoming of frequent occurrence, more so than in former days. The Police can do no more than it has done, except that it may prevent natives, and others, from carrying sticks or clubs about with them, after gun fire, as at the time of the native festivals, but it is a question whether this would be legal.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 28.

We understand that Mr. E. Wikinson, of the Custom House, who recently returned to England, has committed the preparation of the various commercial publications which he edited, to Mr. N. Campbell, also of the Custom House. a gentleman whose experience, intelligence, and sources of information offer a guarantee that the works will continue to possess the virtue of correctness, and therefore to merit the patronage of the trading community.

The General meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund held yesterday brought together a greater number of persons than usual. There were present Colonels Macleod, Dunlop, Fiddes and Salmon, Majors Carter, Ouseley, Simmonds, Henderson, Burlton, and Debude, the Rev. Dr. Charles, and Messrs. Fisher, Macqueen and Meikle-john, Captains Fitzgerald, Loughnan, Roxburgh, Kape, Milner, Fulcher, Doveton, and Tucker, Drs. Garden, Corbyn, Grant, Foley, and several other officers, whose names we could not catch. After reading the report for the past year, which exhibits a more flattering picture of the state of affairs than any previous year had done, Major Henderson entered into an explanation of the present system of keeping accounts and conducting the financial affairs of the institution generally, which seemed to give great satisfaction. The accounts were passed, by a unanimous vote of the Meeting. Some conversation then took place, respecting the possibility of recovering from Mr. Martindell's estate any portion of the sum abstracted by him. It appeared, however, that the opinion of the law adviser of the Fund was unfavourable to any suit, on the ground of the institution being destitute of the charter of a corporate body. Security to the extent of 10,000 rupees was given to Mr. Martindell by the cashier, but over this the Directors had no sort of control; nor could they avail themselves of any security which a Secretary might be called upon to give, while they remained without the power of prosecuting. After the Directors for the ensuing year had been elected, the Meerut propositions, for which the meeting had been made special, were brought forward, but not a single individual could be found to afford them the least support. The proxies from the Mofussil, extra to those proceeding from the originators of the propositions at Meerut, were *eleven* in number!

HURKARU, JANUARY 27.

THE RACHEL.—The majority of the crew of the Liverpool barque *Rachel*, Captain Scott, came on shore last week to present a petition to the chief magistrate, praying for protection under the following circumstances:—these men complained chiefly of the unseaworthy state of the vessel. They strongly declared that during the whole of the voyage outward the vessel was leaky to a perilous extent. The pumps were obliged to be kept all incessantly at work to ensure her safety. This state of the vessel not only entailed on the crew a double portion of work to what they had stipulated for, but their returning to sea in her was endangering their lives. They had not a word to say against the Captain, by whom they declared they were in every way well treated. But in concern for the safety of their lives they did not wish to perform the return voyage in the barque. They, moreover, begged, that a survor should be sent on board and they would point out parts of the bottom of the vessel which were completely rotten.

The chief magistrate gave the men to understand, that the question of surveying the vessel could not be entertained by him, & advised hem to return to the ship, explaining at the same time, that if any of them deserted from the vessel he would subject himself to be sent to the House of Correction. The men still lingered muttering, that they would even prefer going to the House of Correction than to sail in the vessel while she was in such a crazy condition. But on being second time warned, the poor fellows very discontentedly retired to go back on board.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JAN. 26.

It appears from the following notice regarding the Indigo Planters' Benevolent Fund; that their Association is not, after all to be swallowed up by the Landholders' Society: and if such is the fact, malgre what the *Englishman* reported the other day, we have once more to congratulate our Indigo friends on the redemption of their Association from two calamities—i. e. first from abolition, and second from losing its identity. It was just going unnecessarily, to make a desperate leap, but was held back by some who discovered more in its continuance than others were able to do. When that was done, a movement was made to send it mercilessly in to the open arms of the Philistines! We fear there are some pins loose somewhere in the machinery which requires to be looked after, and should be, if the body in general wish to see any thing done of an efficient nature. However we may regard the union of a Benevolent Fund with the operations of such an Association as that of the Planters—*ought to be*—as objectionable, we are really happy to find, that the very circumstance of such a union has, probably, rescued it a second time from being broken up.

RULES FOR ADMINISTERING THE PLANTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

1. The managing Committee shall be composed of all subscribers of one hundred rupees per annum, and the members of the General Committee of the Indigo Planters' Association being subscribers to the Fund.

2. The principle of distribution of all funds divided, unless provided for by subsequent rules, shall be decided by the managing Committee of their fund.

3. All proceedings and accounts of the managing Committee shall be recorded, and open to inspection of all donors subscribers to the said fund.

4. No person shall be considered as a subscriber, unless he subscribe for the current year.

5. It shall be the duty of the managing Committee to furnish a report of the proceedings of the past year, to read at the annual meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association.

6. All applications for relief shall be forwarded through the Secretary of the District Committee, who will transmit it to the managing Committee the opinions and recommendation of a quorum of his Committee, on the merits of the particular case; and where there may be no District Committee, then the application shall be sent direct to the managing Committee, accompanied with the opinions and recommendation of not fewer than two neighbours, members of the Association and subscribers to the Fund.

7. It is expedient to lay by all donations, and a quarter part of the annual income of the fund, for a reserved fund, until such time as it be decided at the annual Meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association, that a sufficient fund has been accumulated.

8. Should, from unforeseen circumstances the sums given for relief not amount to the annual divisible income of the Fund, the managing Committee shall be employed to distribute the surplus for charitable purposes as may seem to them most desirable, among destitute Planters, and the indigent widow and children of Planters.

9. The resources of the Fund shall of course be applied exclusively for the benefit of subscribers engaged in planting or of their families, who may fall into want: and the proper measure of the relief to be bestowed in any case must be determined by the extent of the indigence, and the ability of the fund.

10. The managing Committee shall be empowered to make rules for their own guidance, and the distribution of any funds which, according to the preceding rules, may be applicable for distribution.—*Englishman.*

KIDNAPPING.—Pearun, a poor woman living in Chorebagan, on Sunday evening last, missed her daughter a girl of about 11 years of age. She made enquiries, but they were unsuccessful that evening. The next morning she repeated her search and was going along one of the streets when she observed her daughter crying at the door of a certain house. She immediately took possession of her child; and on making enquiry was informed, that the house at the door of which she recovered her girl, was occupied by a dancing woman. The girl stated that she had been prevailed upon by their neighbour, a woman named Sahibjaun, to go with her to the dancing woman's, where she was left by her conductress for the evening. What communication took place between the kidnapper and the dancing woman, the girl did not know, but it was evident from the very nature of the transaction, that the child had been intended to be initiated in the most disreputable of professions—that of a dancing woman. The mother went to the house of Sahibjaun, who was the chief instrument in this affair, with a native police officer and had her taken up.

A CRUEL CASE.—A young European female, wife of a private in the garrison, came to the Police office last week, representing a case of great cruelty to which she, with two other European females, also soldiers' wives, have been subjected by the military authorities. The circumstances she recounted, if true, are really afflicting in the extreme. She related, that their husbands had been consigned to durance for some misconduct of which they had been convicted. As she expressed, it, they were 'very bad,' and, no doubt, more in affection and ignorance than culpability, the wives very conjugally contrived to smuggle in a small supply of spirits for the comfort of their lords. They were, however, detected, and the severity of the sentence imposed upon them, has been their banishment from the fort, and consequent separation from their husbands. They are all three young women, and perfect strangers in this country, without a friend to apply to in this cruel emergency. The horrible temptation they will be exposed to in such a condition may be easily conceived, but apart from this, the very fact of their being torn from their husbands, is certainly an extremely harsh measure, even though it be authorised by martial law.—*Hurkaru.*

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JANUARY 28.

The following are extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence received since our last issue.

MANGALORE, *January* 21.—The 30th Regt. N. I. is expected here on the 28th. The officers have accepted the invitation of the 46th to breakfast on the day of their arrival.

The weather is daily increasing in heat. From *two* to *four* P. M. it is very oppressive. The nights are pretty cool. This day, we have had a strong and pleasant sea breeze.

The Wing of the 23d L. I. still here, is anxious to be gone. More of the families of the 30th have arrived since my last.

MERCARA, *January* 24.—The usual reliefs of the detachments at the outposts of Verajenderpet, Nackanaad, and Frazerpett, marched from this station on the 21st instant. The return parties arrived this morning

The weather continues cold, and occasionally windy, with clouds of dust.

The harvest is now all cut, and has proved very productive.

Superintending Surgeon Boyd is at present here, on a tour of inspection. He will leave this evening.

ARCOT, *January* 25.—Preparations are now making on a large scale by the Mahomedans for the celebration of the Mahorum, which will commence at the next new moon.

Every body seems to have lost some portion of vitality since the departure of the 8th Cavalry; but perhaps the sudden withdrawal of more than half the inhabitants from the Cantonment may appear more strange than would be the case, were we always limited to our present society. However, as several of the gents of the 7th will return from their expedition to the races, in a day or two, we may become a little more lively.

The Governor is expected here in the course of the week *en route* to Vellore, on an excursion. I think his Lordship will find it rather hot, unless he happen to wear a patent "ventilating gossamer," as the weather has become sensibly warmer during the last week or two, both in and out of doors. The nights and mornings are however still cool and pleasant, with very copious falls of dew. It has been rather cloudy since the new moon on the 22d.

All prospect of seeing the 7th in review this season, seems at an end; as Sir R. Dick will assume command of the Army on his return from Calcutta, which will be a disappointment to the residents at the station, who are generally accustomed to a display of the kind, once a year, at least.

Some graceless rascal, the other night committed a depredation on the premises of our worthy Minister; but I believe he only succeeded in carrying off a small quantity of rice.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY 29.

ADDRESS TO HER MALESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—It is now a week since we saw the notice of a proposed public Meeting of East Indians about to be holden for the purpose of taking into consideration an address to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the occasion of universal joy throughout Her Majesty's dominions. What ask we are the European Community about that no notice to the like effect has been yet put in circulation?

THE MADRAS HUNT.—The Hounds are to meet to morrow at Palaveram. On Tuesday at "Nabob's Gardens." Thursday Sir James Home's, and Saturday next at Perambore. Time ½ to 6 A. M.

SUPREME COURT.—The trial of the Begum on a second indictment, as noticed in our last, was directed by the Court to be postponed until next Sessions.

APPOINTMENTS.—Amongst recent appointments, we were happy to observe that of a very deserving Officer of twenty years' service, Captain J. V. Hughes, of the 39th N. I. to superintend the Cotton planters employed in Tinnevelly; and though such a charge must be gratifying to himself as it cannot but be eventually contributive to the prosperity of Southern India, we think it almost to be regretted that the very superior talents which this Officer possesses, should not have been rendered available for Staff employ in the more immediate line of his own profession.

THE ARSENAL.—Both European and Native Subordinates employed at the Arsenal of Fort St. George, complain, we are told, at the Military Board having, since July last, ordered their attendance for an additional hour in the evening, altho' no particular pressure of emergent business has rendered such necesary. As many of the individuals particularly the Europeans employed at the Arsenal, are obliged to reside at a very considerable distance therefrom, the compelling them to remain till so late an hour as 5 P. M. at a season of the year when the days are short, falls very hard upon them, since they cannot possibly reach home before nightfall. We are informed that it ever has been customary heretofore for Arsenals to close at 4 P. M. Why then should any change have been ordered without urgent necessity? in which case of course, no one could have reasonably murmured, however late the hour of his detention? A cessation of labour for one hour during the middle of the day is at present sanctioned, but we are credibly informed that nine out of ten of those concerned, would willingly forego this indulgence, to be allowed to leave off work at 4 o'clock, and we doubt not that the wishes of the many will meet attention at the hands of the Right Honorable the Governor, who, in restoring Christmas and New-year's holidays to the subordinates in Public Offices, gave a convincing proof that the ease and comfort of the humbles servants of the State, are not considered unworthy of his Lordship's attention.

SPECTATOR, JANUARY 30.

As we have been long looking out for the *India* Steamer which having left England on the 5th October, has had ample time to make her appearance, the following particulars respecting her may not be uninteresting. The *India* arrived at the Cape on the 27th November and soon after commenced getting in her supply of coal with all possible expedition. When the *John Line* left the Cape on the 6th December, the *India* expected to take her departure in about a week, she ought therefore very shortly to arrive, and may in fact be daily expected.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, was held at the Society's Gardens on Wednesday the 13th instant. Sir EDWARD GAMBIER President in the chair, when the Annual Report of the General Committee was adopted, and (we regret to record) it was resolved that the annual show be not held this season. At the recommendation of the General Committee, Baron C. F. H. VON LUDWIG and D. JOHN LINDLEY F. R. S., were nominated honorary members of the Society. Intimation was to be given to absent members that the sugar canes in the gardens are now ready for cutting, and will without delay be distributed on application. The thanks of the meeting to the President for his obliging conduct in the chair, having been recorded, the members separated.

We hear from Nellore that Captain RYVES is at that station completing the survey of the district south towards Wojilly, which has long been left imperfect. The Principal Collector and his Assistants are out in the district, and the Registrar in charge of the Court. There has been a very considerable increase in the produce of Indigo during the last year in the Nellore district, and the article is likely to become still more important to this part of the ryot, and the growth not requiring so much water as paddy.

We hear from Bombay that an Exchange has been established in that city, and that this Institution will immediately come into operation. This step is worthy of the spirit of the mercantile community of that flourishing port, which we consider the Liverpool of the East, and it will doubtless be of much utility in facilitating the transactions in which the merchants of Bombay are engaged.

CEYLON.

HERALD, JANUARY 19.

WE hear that the Queen's Advocate who, a few days ago (4th instant) accompanied the Chief Justice on the Central Circuit to Kandy, has returned to Colombo. We are not at all surprised to hear of the speedy arrival of the Queen's Advocate, since we know on the authority of the *Observer* that the Chief Justice knows a new way of deciding Appeal cases—and therefore of course "Criminal cases."—"Gentlemen Assessors, I do not know what the District Judge means by so and so—nor, I suppose, you do. The District Judge of course understands best; therefore I affirm the decision of the Court below."—We are highly gratified to learn from a private letter from Kandy "that His Lordship has, throughout the last Session, been very kind to his Interpreter; and that His Lordship seldom or never during it, found fault with Mr. De Alwis, as he used to do some time ago."—Perhaps His Lordship has improved by our friendly hints in one of our late bersnum. This is all we did and do expect. We are sure that His Lordship—as he once very justly expressed on the Bench—will see 'that which is done pleasantly is best.'

THE accounts of Sugar and Rum transactions in Jamaica are far from encouraging to the planters in that Island. In the exportations of rum particularly a great falling off has taken place. There has been an annual decrease in the quantity received, used by the Navy, and in bond, whilst the price has increased in proportion. The accounts received at Bristol from Jamaica, regarding British plantation Sugar, are described as "very gloomy, the canes being burnt up by an unprecedented drought." All foreign sugars destined for house consumption are to be admitted at a duty of 63 shillings per cwt., and 5 per cent, whether clayed or not. There are, we regret to observe, but few Sugar planters in Ceylon, but to those few, we say, look to this.

OBSERVER, JANUARY 21.

Official Coffee Planters.

When recently engaged in exposing the present state of the public service, almost all the members of which, from the highest to the lowest, are extensively engaged in Coffee planting, we expected little else than censure loud and deep, and in this respect we have not been disappointed; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we performed fearlessly our duty, ungracious and disagreeable as it was.—It has, however, been remarked that altho' what we advanced is very true, yet—like last year's annuals and almanacs—it is out of date; and that offering our opinion now is like recommending the stable door to be locked after the horse has been stolen. But it seems to be forgotten that we never set up as prophets, and without the gift of looking into futurity who, a few years ago, would have supposed that an evil of this magnitude could have sprung up in so short a time. Is it out of season to say, Allow the mischief to spread no further, and suffer not those who are engaged in it to neglect their duties?—We have been also asked whether we desire the Secretary of State, the Commander in Chief and the Archbishop of Canterbury to order all those in the three Services to sell their Estates. Our reply is that vested interests which have the highest local sanction and example might be respected, tho' we confess we cannot see that it could be considered unjust to compel the cessation of that which ought never have existed.—We have, however, no hope, and those concerned need have no fear, that such a blight will fall upon their golden harvests; so that that we are chiefly concerned for is that the officers of the different departments shall not neglect their duties: that this person shall not absent himself from Colombo for nearly a week every month; that that person shall not take a month or six weeks occasionally at his estate; that a third shall not take up his residence entirly in the jungle for no body knows how long. That all these gentlemen are perfectly conscious their conduct in thus leaving their duties is not correct (and we will say that never was the public service so much neglected as it has been of late) may be judged from the fact that we are positively refused a list of the passengers by the Mail Coach for publication, because it would be seen how constantly they are running up and down to from their Estates.

Ordination.

On Friday evening last Mr. MACARTHY was publicly dedicated to the Ministry of the Gospel in the Baptist Chapel in the Pettah. The opening prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Harris, who also delivered a suitable address explanatory of the nature and duties of the ministerial office. Mr. Macarthy was then interrogated as to his motives in devoting himself to the preaching of the Gospel, when he gave, extempore a short and interesting account of his former life; the good providence of God in bringing him in contact with the Word; the beneficial effects of chastisement by sickness; his conversion; his being strengthened in the faith; the spread of the leaven amongst some of his relatives; his ardent desire to proclaim the Saviour's love; the period of his probation, and the success attendant upon his labours during that time. This having been declared to be most satisfactory, Mr. Macarthy was next asked to give a statement of his Belief, when he read a clear summary of the Christian faith, beginning with the existence of a Supreme Being, as discoverable in the works of creation and providence; the essential attributes and moral character of such a Being; Revelation; its proofs; the Trinity; the Incarnation; Atonement; Original Sin; the Preaching of the Gospel; Regeneration; Faith; the Sacraments; Personal holiness &c.—which was listened to with the most profound interest by the congregation, and pronounced to be equally satisfactory with the former exercise.

Mr. Macarthy was then placed between the Rev. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Harris who laid their hands upon his head—all three kneeling below the reading desk—whilst Mr. Daniel offered up the solemn prayer of dedication. This ended, Mr Daniel ascended the pulpit, and addressed the newly admitted brother from the expression of St. Paul to Timothy "Give full proof of thy Ministry," which terminated one of the most interesting ceremonies we have ever witnessed, and which was attended by a large congregation, some of whom were even moved to tears.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(*Continuation from our last.*)

M. TESTE—Seventeen against fifteen, and you did nothing. Really, with your ideas as to what ought to have been done you committed a fault, the weight of which must press you down. You say that you were not ready, but that you were arming; you first put the army on the full peace footing, and then you were anxious to extend it to 900,000 men.—Now, was this a motive for not avenging insult at once, if insult had been received. Could you suppose that whilst you were making those extraordinary armaments the other Powers would have remained inactive? Would they not have armed as well as yourselves and in the same proportion—would you not, therefore, have been in the spring in just the same position as regarded comparative strength as that which you would have held if you had avenged this supposed insult at once? (Applause.) But, putting aside the question of immediate war, was there nothing else that you should have done if you had received this pretended insult? Ought you not to have recalled your Ambassador from London, instead of leaving him there among the Representatives of those Powers who had inflicted this great outrage You however did no such thing—you left your Ambassador there, and sent the note of the 8th October, in which you accepted this treaty, which is now regarded as an insult.

M. THIERS—That is not correct.

M. TESTE—I repeat, that in my opinion the note of the 8th October accepted the treaty.

M. THIERS—No, Sir, I wrote to the contrary.

M. TESTE—I known that you had two lines of policy—your written policy and your reserved policy.

M. THIERS here made some observations which did not reach us He was loudly called to order.

M. TESTE—I will now, for the honour of the country say what I believe to be the truth. There was no intention to insult France; and as regards her present isolation, I see nothing in it which should create anxiety or alarm. I will even go farther, and say that she may find some advantages in that isolation wich could not be found in alliance. There was no insult in the treaty of the 15th July, and the best proof of this is the conduct of the Cabinet of the 1st March. In the ordinary affairs of life, when a man receives an insult or considers himself insulted, he goes boldly up to his adversary and demands satisfaction. Now the Cabinet of the 1st March did nothing of this kind, and it is therefore but fair to suppose that it abstained from demanding satisfaction for insult, because it knew that no insult had been intended or received. I will make but one other observation; I wish to ask who has a right to charge the Cabinet of the 29th October with the intention of allowing the flag of France to be dragged in the dirt? Can any man find in the speech from the throne a ground for such an imputation; it is there said that we desire peace; but what peace, gentlemen? An honourable peace—and this is a sentiment of which no man need be ashamed. But in saying that we desire peace, we do not say that we would submit to insult. No; if in the execution of the treaty of the 15th July any insult shall be put upon France, we will not wait for the spring for action, but will immediately exclaim "To arms." (Applause.)

M. VIVIEN—The hon. member who has just left the tribune has demanded that no attack should be made on a Cabinet which represents France. It is to defend a Cabinet which has also represented France that I beg the Chamber to give me a moment's attention. It has been said that we displayed no boldness until after we had gone out of office. To that accusation I have only one word of reply to make. If we had evinced no boldness before we went out of office, we should be in power at this moment (Loud approbation from the Left and Centre.) We have been reproached with having regarded the treaty of the 15th July as an insult, and with not having immediately raised the cry of "To arms." In the first place, I reply that we never said the treaty was an insult to France; what we said, and what we at this moment repeat, was that the treaty was a culpable abandonment of the alliance with France. Such was our idea of it, and we acted on the idea; we said we must arm and negotiate; hence arose the note of the 8th October and the armaments. France in that note declares, in becoming terms, that it does not adhere to the treaty of the 15th July; France protests against that treaty, and its attitude became as that assumed by England in 1823, at the period of the expedition to Spain. Connected with this note was the question of the deposition of the Pacha by the Ottoman Porte. The note on this point laid down the *casus belli*, for France declares formally that she would oppose that measure. You see then, Gentlemen, this note declares the non-adhesion of France to the treaty, and her opposition of the deposition of the Pacha; we had thus displayed firmness, and laid down a ground for war. As to the reproach of our having recalled the fleet to Toulon, I shall add nothing to the explanations which have been already given on this head. I shall merely say to our honourable opponents, that if it was a fault to bring back the fleet to Toulon, it did not follow that it was to remain there. (Laughter from the Left.) The present Minister for Foreign Affairs has positively said that the note of the 8th October contained a ground for war. I will ask him what measure he intends to take to insure the satisfaction demanded in that note.

M. GUIZOT—The conditions which are pointed out in that note will be granted to the Pacha,

M. VIVIEN—To that I will reply, that the Pacha may refuse what you propose to him; besides our note grants to the Pacha the Pachalic of Saint Jean d'Acre as well as Egypt; and now you only give him Egypt. What will be done if the Pacha shall refuse this, and Alexandria be bombarded? What will be done Gentlemen? I will tell you. The cry will be these are realised events (*faits accomplis*) and we can do nothing. France cannot sacrifice the blood of ten generations in order to restore to the Pacha a few leagues of territory. I demand that the realisation of such events may be prevented, and that the fleet be not allowed to remain in the port of Toulon. One word more and I have done. My honourable friend, M. Jaubert, has said, that the fleet had been recalled to Toulon to protect the Balearic islands. Yes, Gentlemen, that was the object. It was foreseen that in case of a hostile collision another power would endeavour to gain possession of them, and the fleet was detained for their protection. (Interruption.)

(*To be continued.*)

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